

The Newport Daily News.

Five Dollars Yearly.]

"Liberty and Union, now and Forever, one and Inseparable,"...WEBSTER.

[Single Copies Two Cents.]

XVI

NEWPORT SATURDAY AFTERNOON MAY 3, 1862.

NO 810

Insurance.

Published every Evening (Sundays excepted) by
GEORGE T. HAMMOND,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
At 123 Thames Street.
TERMS:
NEWPORT DAILY NEWS: \$5 per annum, if paid strictly in advance. Single copies, two cents.
ADVERTISING:
YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted on reasonable terms.
TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted for 75 cents per square of 10 lines for the first insertion. Transient advertisers are required to pay in advance.
No advertisements can be inserted gratuitously for charitable or other societies, public institutions or companies.

Business Cards.

Julius SAYEN,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
No. 207 Thames St.,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Constantly on hand, every description of
Fruits, Tea, Foreign and Domestic
Fruits, &c., &c.

LANGLEY & NORMAN,
DRAPERS AND TAILORS.

104 Thames St., Newport.

Constantly on hand a complete assortment of
Clothes and Furnishing Goods.

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,
Cloth Dealers and Tin-Plate, Sheet-Iron and
Copper Workers.

122 THAMES, STORE,
Opposite Finch & Engs, Newport, R. I.

1. BROWN, S. GODDARD, F. A. BARLOW

[Jobbing punctually attended to.]

WILLIAM B. SWAN,
DRAPER & TAILOR.

No. 108 Thames street.

Offers for sale, a fresh supply of seasonable
goods, such as French and German Broad-
Cloths, Camisoles and Dookings, English
and American Cashmereets and Tweeds,
Silk and Maccles Vestsing. A good supply
of furnishing goods. Also, ready made
Over Coats, Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Dealers in
FURNITURE.

Wholesale and retail agents for CHOCKS
manufactured by the American Clock Co.

ALSO

Manufacturers and Furnishers of Clocks,
with the necessary appendages. All orders
promptly attended to.

COTRELL & BRYER,
DEALERS IN

FURNITURE.

Wholesale and retail agents for CHOCKS
manufactured by the American Clock Co.

ALSO

Manufacturers and Furnishers of Clocks,
with the necessary appendages. All orders
promptly attended to.

COTRELL & BRYER,
99 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

W. M. D. L. AKE,
Public Notary,

Will practice before the Court of Justices,

OFFICE OF VAN ZANDT & RICE,

121 No. 123 Thames Street.

THE WILCOX & GIBBS' SEWING
MACHIN.

HAB COMBINED with its own peculiar
merits all the really valuable improve-
ments of the highest priced machines.

It forms a flat, even surface steam, which
is warranted not to rip in wear, and under
all circumstances to survive the wash-bath.

It is indeed a wonderful production, and
for family use, especially, no other will bear
comparison with it. WM. CORNELL,
Agent for Newport.

130 17 & 19 Broad and 1 Spring Street.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day
formed a partnership to carry on the
manufacture of hats, under the name of Shefield
& White. WILLIAM P. SHEFIELD.

WILLIAM A. WHITE.

T. M. SEABURY.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and
Shoes.

149 THAMES STREET NEWPORT, R. I.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Dealer in

The purest Red and White Ash Coals, by
the ton, and also semi-anthracite and
bituminous coals, and all kinds of wood for
heating or other purposes.

Wharf opposite foot of Dennisson-st. 114

JOSEPH M. LYON,
Plumber, Brass & Copper Worker,
Manufacturer of Pumps, Kettles, Steam Pipes,
Repairing and general Jobbing punctu-
ally attended to, at 236 Thames Street. 114

JAMES H. HAMMETT,
Dealer in

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods Store

No. 85 Thames street.

WILLIAM CORNELL,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER,
AND DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Shoes, Paper Hangings, Agri-
cultural Implements, &c.

17 & 19 Broad-st. and No. 1 Spring-st.

(junction of Broad & Spring.)

jan 1 NEWPORT, R. I.

TEAMING.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his
friends and the public generally, that he con-
tinues to attend to teaming and will always
be found on hand at the New York and Prov-
idence steamer, ready to convey goods to any
part of the city on reasonable terms.

He will also pack and move pianos with
the utmost care.

All orders left at the office 189 Thames-st.
or at his residence, 36 Lewis street, will be
punctually attended to.

jan 3 BENJAMIN BURTON.

W. & P. BRYER,
Wholesalers Retail dealers in

CROCHET, PROVISIONS,

Flour, Grain, &c., &c.

Also, extensive dealers in Bleached and
blanched Flour, Lard, Elephant and
Whale Oils, Stone Store, 15 Broad st.

11

WILLOW CLOTHES, BASKETS

of different sizes this day received at

BLIND' House Furnishing Store.

Steamboats.

LONDON EXHIBITION,
RETURN TICKETS, LONDON & BACK,
First Class \$150
Third Class \$60

STEAM WEEKLY BE-
TWEEN NEW YORK
AND LIVERPOOL
Arriving and embarking Pass-
engers at QUEENS
TOWN, (Ireland) The Liverpool New
York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company
intend despatching their full powered Clyde
built Iron Steamship as follows,

City of New York, Saturday May 3
City of Edinburgh, May 17
and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier 44,
North River.

WALES PASSAGE:
FIRST CABIN, \$75 STEERAGE, \$30
to London, \$10 to London, \$33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six
Months, \$90.

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre,
Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c.,
at reduced fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their
friends can buy tickets here at the following
prices to New York: From Liverpool or
Queensport, 1st Cabin, \$70, \$85 and \$105
Steerage from Liverpool \$40. From Queens-
port \$30.

These Steamers have superior accommoda-
tion for passengers, and carry experienced
Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight
Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Aquini-
tators on board.

For further information apply at the Com-
pany's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 16 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 5 Levin Street, Newport, R. I.

mar 31

CALIFORNIA, \$100,000.

Directed, and Knight, James G.
Ames, John N. Francis, Isaac Burges, Dr.
Russell M. Learned, Walter S. Burgess, Dr.
H. Hopkin, Henry A. Hiden, Benj. H.
Anams, William H. Bowen, Wm. S. Blister,
Samuel Foster, Arthur M. Felt, John F.
Chaplin, Stephen C. Arnold, Isaac H. South-
wick, George A. Seagrave, Robert S. Galpin,
William P. Blodget and Edwin Turner.

Parties desiring insurance, are requested to
direct their applications, which should be
accompanied with a particular description of
the property, by mail to the President or
Secretary of the Company, and the same will
have prompt attention.

In the American Bank Building, No. 10
Westminster street.

W. P. BLODGET, President.

Edwin Turner, Secretary.

CHARLES RUSSELL.

1862

1862

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

HANDSOME Dark Calicoes—at nine
pence per yard, hot in remmants; at
15 WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

NEW CARPETS & PAPER HANGINGS
& Paper Hangings, which will be sold cheap
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has for the accommoda-
tion of his up-town customers, opened an
office at No. 172 Thames street, between
Mili and Pelham streets. A fine assortment
of the choicest family goods now on hand and
arriving.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
172 Thames street.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING in the
line of GROCERIES AND FRUITS,
and don't know just where to find it, go to
the store on the north corner of the Parade,
and you will be sure to see it there.

172 THAMES STREET.

They save about 75 per cent. in boot
and shoe outlays to every man or boy who uses
them. Especially Soldiers, Travellers, Butchers,
Farmers, Laborers and Anti-slavery gen-
eralists, should not be without them.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
172 Thames street.

THE STEAMER METROPOLIS,

CAPT. BROWN, will leave Fall River
every Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
on the arrival of steamboat train from Bos-
ton for New York, via Newport; leaving
Newport at 6 1/2 o'clock a.m. returning
to Fall River every Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday as above for New York via
Newport, leaving New York at 6 o'clock p.m.

THE BAY STATE, Captain Jewett, will
leave Fall River every Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday as above for New York via
Newport, leaving New York at 6 o'clock p.m.

NOTICE.

J. M. SWAN having taken the agency for
the sale in Newport of

ESKELSON'S PATENT METALIC SOLES
AND HEELS,

Would call the attention of all who would
have a large per centage in the boot and
shoe bills, to the samples just received at

109 THAMES STREET.

They save about 75 per cent. in boot and
shoe outlays to every man or boy who uses
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shoe bills, to the samples just received at

109 THAMES STREET.

They save about 75



For EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, Local Item General and War News, see this page—Latest News by Telegraph and Marine Journal, third page—Subscription and Advertising Terms and Miscellaneous Reading, first page.

Advertisers are not allowed to insert store type display lines or cut in the columns of this paper.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

It may not be out of place to call attention to the present satisfactory condition of the public credit. Believing from the outset that the country was strong enough to bear the various measures found necessary to supply means for the war, it is not a surprise now to find every form of credit put forth by the government steadily rising in value.

There is no surfeit of demand note currency, as was so confidently predicted; on the contrary it is almost impossible to get those notes into currency, so much better are they than other currency. The issue of these is evidently largely absorbed in the States of the west and interior, as was expected, and are there valued almost as highly as gold. Who now expects a depreciation of these notes, or fears a surfeit of them because they are for the time inconvertible into gold?

The seven-thirty notes are also rising to a value which shows that six per cent. is quite enough for the government to pay to command all it may need hereafter. A portion of these may, by early legislation, be kept within the control of the Treasury. It is not clear what the total amount of debt in which is liable to be put at this rate of interest, the options offered in the matter of demand notes being still mainly within the control of the authorities issuing them.

There is no longer need of paying excessive interest; it is clear, and the strange financial prophecies of evil, so freely put forth, in the Senate particularly, need careful revision by their authors before further legislation is had.

The volume of war generally, and the United States steadily increase in financial credit under the vast preparations and expenditures required in crushing this rebellion. Nothing has been easier than to prove conclusively that the United States were ruined, financially as well as politically, when the cotton States seceded; and again, that the calling out of four hundred thousand men to fight the rebellion would bring about that same catastrophe. Of course it followed that an army one-half larger than this could not be maintained without utter prostration of resources and a resort to forced loans. Defeats and delays would multiply this ruin, and at least half a dozen unanswerable lines of demonstration have settled the hash for us in advance. Yet in spite of all these things the financial and military strength of this weak and broken Union rises steadily and triumphantly at every turn. The measure of strength we have put forth is without parallel in the history of nations, yet it has not weakened any element of the public strength, nor shaken the public credit, nor frightened business from its ordinary course.

The painful truth may as well be admitted by secessionists and their sympathizers everywhere, that the power of the free States is great enough to overwhelm all enemies, foreign and domestic. The simple social structure that exists in and characterizes them will bear the greatest strain that national disaster can bring, and triumphantly surmount it. The most powerful armies of the world can be called up from such a people with but a month or two of warning, and all the money and means that can be used fairly, and even wastefully, can be gathered to the support of its military operations. And it is also worth while to command to the faint-hearted and doubtful among ourselves this display of unexpected resources, and to recall to them the proofs already apparent that a liberal and confident course on the part of the conductors of the government is the best and safest at all times. The Treasury might, by going barging in despondency, and by admitting all that the "as-signal" and "continental money" depreciation foisted, have easily brought on itself no small measure of misfortune. The fight was a sharp one to compel the Treasury to go into the market for money as a declining railroad company would, to sell its bonds at whatever rate per cent. they would bring, and to admit itself hopeless of paying a fair interest for the money it must have. Fortunately, the fight over the public credit

was won by the hopeful side, and the consequences are all that the most sanguine could have predicted—better, indeed, than any dared predict.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

CALICO DRESS BALL.—At will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, the pupils of Mr. C. A. White's Dancing School have made arrangements to give their teacher a complimentary benefit at Bellevue Hall on the 16th of this month. We are informed that a number of pupils from other places will participate in the hop. One of the leading features of this ball is to be the entire absence of any display of silk and other costly fabrics by the ladies, all being restricted to dress in calico. This is a very nice arrangement, and, if properly carried out, will result in a pleasant season for those attending the hop. It not unfrequently happens that our merry-making are embittered by the strife so often manifested by a portion of the company to outshine the rest in costly habiliments. But why should the restrictions be placed on the ladies and not on the gentlemen? To have fair play in the matter the ladies should be represented in the "Committee on Dress" as well as the more broad shouldered bipeds. If the ladies are to be prohibited from wearing anything but cotton goods of home manufacture, why should not the gentleman be required to dispense with foreign broadcloth, satins, linens, &c., and have the suit throughout made of cotton? "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

CORONER'S INQUIRY.—The body of a man with his head missing was found on Bateman's shore at about half past six this morning. A jury was summoned and a Coroner's Inquest held. The Jury consisted of the following gentlemen: Benjamin Marsh, 2d, Coroner; Jurore; Joseph A. Corr, Foreman, James Horrswell, Wm. G. Carpenter, Pardon S. Vara, John D. Swan, Robert Seale. The Jury, after its investigation rendered a verdict that "The deceased came to his death by accidental drowning." The body was supposed to be that of one of the men who were lost in the same boat that was found near the same place some two or three weeks ago. The body was taken in charge by the keeper of the poor house.

At a meeting of the Sprague Zouaves, held at their Armory last evening, the following officers were elected:

Captain—Edward L. Williams.

1st Lieutenant—Garwood Burnet.

2d " Thomas Sharp.

3d " Benjamin C. Hubbard.

SERGEANTS:

1st—William Young.

2d—Charles G. Burnet.

3d—Thomas W. Freeborn.

THE BURNside RIFLES.—This juvenile corps, which now numbers 55 members, have again secured the services of Mr. Wm. King, as Drill Master, and are making rapid progress in learning military tactics. The company is fully officered and mustered for drill at the hall in Mr. Northam's building three evenings in a week. About two-thirds of the company are provided with guns manufactured for them by Mr. King. Arrangements have been made to procure uniforms for the whole company, preparatory to a grand parade on "election day."

Gen. Fremont.—This officer appears to have been engaged hitherto in organizing his department. If the time occupied seems long, it is yet much less than any other Major General has consumed in preparatory arrangements. He has now, however, taken the field. His first task will be to put down skirmishing and guerrillas, and restore local law and order throughout southwestern Virginia. He is also making preparations for relieving the units of East Tennessee—the special desire and ambition of Gen. Fremont. The *Wheeling Intelligencer*, from which we derive these particulars, says that the General has already won the regards of all who have come in contact with him, though the object of bitter prejudice at first. Of the future the *Intelligencer* says:

"We are not at liberty of course to speak in reference to the number of troops in the Mountain Department. Suffice to say it is much greater than many people suppose, since four or five Brigadier Generals have commands within it. The combinations which will be made are dependent on operations within Gen. Banks's Department, and the general requirements of the service along the line of the Potowmack and the Rappahannock. Gen. Fremont may at any time be ordered to act in conjunction with the movements that look toward Kickwood, or he may be left to pursue operations within his own Department."

THE COTTON TRADE AT NASHVILLE.—The Nashville Union of the 23d instant says:

"There is great briskness in the cotton market at present at this point. Loads are constantly passing through the city on their way to the river. One boat day before yesterday left with some two hundred bales. Buyers are scouring the country in all directions as far as the protection of the Federal lines extend, and sometimes even further. The planters are acting like men of practical sense, and are quick to trade. Good middling readily brings sixteen and seventeen cents in specie or United States Treasury notes, and twenty-two and twenty in current Tennessee paper. There is no holding back on the part of the planters. They all fully appreciate the immense benefits which reviving trade will scatter over an almost bankrupt country. One thing has forced itself upon the minds of those even who were unwilling at first to admit the fact—interference with private property, which has not been included in the rebellion. The fight was a sharp one to compel the Treasury to go into the market for money as a declining railroad company would, to sell its bonds at whatever rate per cent. they would bring, and to admit itself hopeless of paying a fair interest for the money it must have. For

friends abroad may hail this as a sign of reviving commerce in Nashville."

LETTER FROM YORKTOWN.

[As the Mass., 7th Regiment are in the 2d Brigade, with the 2d R. I. Regiment, the following letter will show the kind of service our R. I. boys are engaged in, and also present very interesting particulars not elsewhere to be found. Ed. News.]

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, April 21.
Massachusetts 7th Regt.
Nowhere, Virginia.

MY DEAR,—Your last, now due, is not received, but taking it for granted that you would like to hear from the seat of war I write.

Last Wednesday, our regiment was ordered on line, preparatory to moving our camp on to higher and drier ground, but before we started an orderly rode up with orders to take one day's rations and march. As we had heard heavy firing was, we at once concluded we were wanted for more urgent business. The band were ordered to take six axes. Accordingly I detailed five men and took the sixth myself. We marched two miles and halted as a reserve. At sunset we went to our camp, procured our knapsack, returned to our reserve, bivouacked for the night, retired at 10 P. M., and slept soundly in a boggy swamp until four A. M. Got up at that hour, marched on two miles, halted in an open field, made our coffee and sat down to wait for further orders. In the meantime we obtained further particulars of the fighting of the previous day. Our surgeon who had been out scouting said he saw eleven dead of ours and 41 wounded. Subsequently we ascertained that four companies of the 3d Vermont, 23d men only, charged on some rifle pits and took them, but they were afterwards retaken by the enemy, who laid in ambush; we were driven back through a slough they opened a dam, letting down more water, which raised it to neck deep. Our rifles were wet and rendered useless and of course the slaughter was awful. Out of the 23d were 105 casualties and out of their Brigade were 251 casualties. Very many of the wounded were brought along by us upon ambulances and stretchers bound for a hospital.

Friday I went over to the place where the engagement took place, got down behind an embankment there, crowded along behind trees, and finding a large one stood up, took my glass to see if I could discover any rebels without the glass. Their forts are plainly to be seen, but I did not happen to see any one near them. Their distance from our batteries is not more than 500 yards, and now we hold their batteries still, for we have our sharp-shooters in a rifle pit between two of our batteries, and every time a man attempts to do anything about manning their guns he is picked off by our sharp-shooters. There has not been a shot fired from their batteries since last Thursday.

SURRENDER OF NEW ORLEANS

CORRESPONDENCE: BETWEEN COM. FARRAGUT AND THE

WATERLOO, April 29.—The following

correspondence, together with the announcement of the surrender of Fort Macon, N. C., is taken from the *Richmond Enquirer* of yesterday, which city it reached by telegraph, and was to-day received at the Navy Department. The correspondence is between the Mayor of New Orleans and Flag Officer Farragut:

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP HARTFORD }
Off New Orleans, April 26, 1862. }
To His Excellency the Mayor of the City of New Orleans:

Upon my arrival before your city I had the honor to send to your Honor Capt. Bailey, U. S. N., second in command of the expedition, a despatch from you the surrendered the Mayor of New Orleans to me, as the representative of the Government of the United States. Capt. Bailey reported the result of an interview with yourself and the military authorities. It now occurs to your Honor that it is not within the province of a naval officer to assume the duties of a military commandant. I came here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws of the Government of the United States. The rights of persons and property shall be secured; I, therefore, demand of you as its representative the unqualified surrender of the city, and that the emblem of the sovereignty of the United States be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint and Custom House by the meridian of this day, and all the flags and other emblems of sovereignty other than that of the United States be removed from all public buildings by this hour. I particularly request that you shall exercise your authority to quiet disturbance, restore order, and call upon the good people of New Orleans to return at once to their vocations; and I particularly demand that no person shall be molested in his property or sentiments of loyalty to their government. I came here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws of the Government of the United States. 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